

THE BIRDS OF LICKING COUNTY, OHIO.

By I. A. FIELD, *Birds of Licking Co.**Introduction.*

Licking county holds a central position in the State of Ohio, being bounded on the north by Knox county, on the east by Coshocton and Muskingum, on the south by Fairfield and Perry and on the west by Franklin and Delaware counties. It lies on the 40th parallel between the 82nd and 83rd meridians. It extends $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles north and south and 30 miles east and west, embracing 675 square miles. The topography of the county is quite varied, being very rough and hilly in the eastern portion while that of the west more nearly approaches a level. The western part, however, is in hummocks and hillocks, the result of glacial action. Geologically considered the eastern part of the county is a Carboniferous exposure, the middle Sub-carboniferous and the western is covered with glacial drift.

The county is drained by the Licking river which is fed by numerous small streams chief among which are the Raccoon and Licking creeks. All these streams converge towards the east.

In the southern part of the county lies the Licking reservoir which extends into Fairfield and Perry counties. This body of water covers an area of nearly 6000 acres, has many muddy beaches and is bordered for miles by a wide, swampy growth of bushes and reeds. It is a typical place for shore and aquatic birds and these may be found there in great numbers at the proper season. Washington township contains a small lake known as Hass lake which covers an area of about twenty-five acres. This is surrounded by a broad margin of swamp land which supports a very dense growth of vegetation. Besides these bodies of water, numerous small ponds are distributed here and there throughout the county. These in the spring are frequented by many different species of water-birds.

Considerable timber is distributed over the county. Most

of the hills in the eastern portion are capped by woodland and in the southern portion quite large woods extend over the low level areas.

With such a varied topography Licking county is able to attract a very rich avifauna. In the spring the reservoir abounds in water-fowl and shore birds, the woodlands are thronged with Warblers, Kinglets and Vireos and the fields are alive with Sparrows, Larks and Doves. In the past three years nearly all of the following 203 species of birds have been recorded, representing fourteen orders and forty-four families. Of these 27 are permanent residents, 79 are summer residents, 9 are winter residents, 80 are transient visitants and 8 are accidental visitants.

It seems clear that the Robin, Bluebird and Redheaded Woodpecker are gradually becoming adapted to endure the winters of this region. When favored by a good supply of beech nuts, large numbers of Redheaded Woodpeckers may be found, on the coldest winter days, in the Spring Valley Glen. Bluebirds are fairly common in this same locality during the winter and Robins have been recorded on the college campus in January and February. It is quite evident that where there is an abundance of food for these birds the cold of winter has but little influence in driving them south.

Quite a large number of birds recorded in the county are very local in their distribution. Most of the aquatic birds are local to the Licking reservoir. The Traills Flycatcher is found only at the Licking reservoir and Hass lake during the breeding season. The Dickcissel, though pretty generally distributed through the county, is found most abundantly in Granville, Newark and Newton townships. The increase in the number of these birds in the past three years has been something phenomenal. In the spring and summer of 1901 I recorded one Dickcissel. In the spring and summer of 1902 I found them fairly common and this year, 1903, they are really abundant. Going from Granville to Newark by wheel I have counted as many as thirty along the roadside. They were perched on the telephone wires, in trees, on the fence or some waving weed from which they ceaselessly poured forth their monotonous

unmusical song. The Scarlet Tanager is another bird which is increasing in numbers and in its range. Formerly it was necessary to visit Cat run in order to see this brilliantly colored bird, but for the last two summers a pair have nested on the Denison campus in the woods back of the College dormitory. This spring several pairs of Scarlet Tanagers were found nesting in the woods located along the border line of Granville and McKean townships. The Tree Swallow has been recorded only at the Licking reservoir. In the spring of 1902 I was surprised to find the Prothonotary Warbler breeding at the Licking reservoir in considerable numbers. In the same year a single pair was recorded at Cat run.

In the list that follows an attempt has been made to give the relative abundance, distribution and the seasonal appearance of each species of bird found in Licking county. The classification, nomenclature and numeration used are those of the *A. O. U. Check-list of North American Birds* and Supplements succeeding.

In the preparation of this list I have received much kindly encouragement and advice from my friend and teacher Dr. C. Judson Herrick. Mr. Lynds Jones of Oberlin has given me important help by suggestions and a critical reading of the entire manuscript. To both of these men I wish here to express my gratitude and appreciation.

ORDER PYGOPODES. DIVING BIRDS.

(Families Podicipidae, Urinatoridae.)

FAMILY PODICIPIDAE. GREBES.

3. *Colymbus auritus* Linn. HORNEB GREBE. Rather uncommon spring and fall migrant. Confined to the Licking reservoir.

6. *Podilymbus podiceps* (Linn.). PIED-BILLED GREBE. Common spring and fall migrant. It is probable that a few remain as summer residents, breeding at the Licking reservoir.

FAMILY URINATORIDAE. LOONS.

7. *Gavia imber* (Gunn). LOON. Common spring and fall migrant. Found principally at the Licking reservoir where in the spring it is often found in companies of from four to ten.

ORDER LONGIPENNES. GULLS AND TERNS.

FAMILY LARIDAE. GULLS AND TERNS.

51a. *Larus argentatus* Brün. HERRING GULL. Tolerably common spring and fall migrant. Confined mostly to the Licking reservoir.

60. *Larus philadelphia* (Ord.). BONAPARTE'S GULL. Tolerably common spring and fall migrant. Usually found as single birds or in pairs at the Licking reservoir.

64. *Sterna caspia* Pallas. CASPIAN TERN. Rare. One record of a single individual at the Licking reservoir, May 31, 1902.

70. *Sterna hirundo* Linn. COMMON TERN. Common spring and fall migrant. Large numbers are sometimes found at the Licking reservoir.

77. *Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis* (Gmel.). BLACK TERN. Tolerably common spring and fall migrant. Found principally at the Licking reservoir.

ORDER STEGANOPODES. TOTIPALMATE SWIMMERS.
(Families Phalacrocoracidae, Pelecanidae.)

FAMILY PHALACROCORACIDAE. CORMORANTS.

120. *Phalacrocorax dilopus* (Sw. and Rich.). DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT. Rare. Occasionally one is killed on the Licking reservoir.

FAMILY PELECANIDAE. PELICANS.

125. *Pelecanus erythrorhynchus* Gmel. AMERICAN WHITE PELICAN. Rare. One record of a single individual killed by Mr. Stephen Holtsberry at the Licking reservoir, May 15, 1902. It had been on the reservoir for several days.

ORDER ANSERES. LAMELLIROSTRAL SWIMMERS.

FAMILY ANATIDAE. DUCKS, GEESE, SWANS.

129. *Merganser americanus* (Cass.). AMERICAN MERGANSER; SHELL-DRAKE. Tolerably common spring and fall migrant.

130. *Merganser serrator* (Linn.). RED-BREADED MERGANSER. Tolerably common spring and fall migrant.

131. *Lophodytes cucullatus* (Linn.). HOODED MERGANSER. Tolerably common spring and fall migrant.

132. *Anas boschas* Linn. MALLARD. Common spring and fall migrant.

133. *Anas obscura* (Gmel.). BLACK DUCK, DUSKY DUCK. Common spring and fall migrant. It is probable that these birds recorded as *obscura* are not typical of that species but belong to the newly elaborated species *A. o. rubripes*, the Red-legged Black Duck.

135. *Chaulelasmus streperus* (Linn.). GADWALL. Uncommon spring and fall migrant. Mr. Lynds Jones reports that this bird has been taken on the Licking reservoir.

136. *Mareca penelope* (Linn.). EUROPEAN WIDGEON. Accidental visitant. One record of a single individual which was killed on the Licking reservoir by Mr. Peter Hayden of Columbus, O. This is the first known record of the bird in Ohio. The bird is now mounted and in the Denison Museum.

137. *Mareca americana* Gmel. AMERICAN WIDGEON. Common spring and fall migrant. Very large flocks are sometimes seen in the spring at the Licking reservoir.

139. *Nettion carolinensis* Gmel. GREEN-WINGED TEAL. Tolerably common spring and fall migrant. Found principally at the Licking reservoir.

140. *Querquedula discors* Linn. BLUE-WINGED TEAL. Common spring and fall migrant. Visits nearly all the small ponds and lakes of the county.

141. *Querquedula cyanoptera* (Vieill.). CINNAMON TEAL. Accidental visitant. One bird was killed on the Licking reservoir by Mr. William Harlow.

142. *Spatula clypeata* (Linn.). SHOVELLER. Common spring and fall migrant. Often found in ditches and on ponds in open fields.

143. *Dafila acuta* (Linn.). PINTAIL; SPRIGTAIL. Common spring and fall migrant. Found principally at the Licking reservoir.

144. *Aix sponsa* (Linn.). WOOD DUCK. Rather uncommon spring and fall migrant. Each year's record shows a decrease in their numbers.

146. *Aythya americana* (Eyt.). REDHEAD. Tolerably common spring and fall migrant. Found only at the Licking reservoir.

147. *Aythya vallisneria* (Wils.). CANVAS-BACK. Rather uncommon spring and fall migrant. Found only at the Licking reservoir.

148. *Aythya marila* (Linn.). AMERICAN SCAUP DUCK. Uncommon spring and fall migrant. Recorded only at the Licking reservoir.

149. *Aythya affinis* (Eyt.). LESSER SCAUP DUCK. Abundant spring and fall migrant. Flocks numbering two hundred birds or more may be seen at the Licking reservoir.

150. *Aythya collaris* (Donov.). RING-NECKED DUCK. Common spring and fall migrant. Found at the Licking reservoir.

151. *Clangula americana* (Bonap.). AMERICAN GOLDEN-EYE. Tolerably common spring and fall migrant. Found on our larger streams as well as at the Licking reservoir.

152. *Clangula islandica* (Gmel.). BARROWS' GOLDEN-EYE. Rather uncommon spring and fall migrant. Found at the Licking reservoir.

153. *Charitonetta albeola* (Linn.). BUFFLEHEAD; BUTTER-BALL. Common spring and fall migrant.

154. *Harelda hyemalis* (Linn.). OLD SQUAW. Rather uncommon spring and fall migrant. One was killed on Raccoon creek, Feb. 12, 1902, and is now mounted and in the possession of W. H. Ports, Granville, O. They occur principally at the Licking reservoir.

165. *Oidemia delegandi* Bonap. WHITE-WINGED SCOTER. Rare. Mr. Lynds Jones of Oberlin reported one at the Licking reservoir, Apr. 3, 1903. He expressed some doubt as to its actual identity, however, on account of being at a considerable distance from the bird.

167. *Erasmatura jamaicensis* (Gmel.). RUDDY DUCK. Rather uncommon spring and fall migrant. Recorded only at the Licking reservoir.

172. *Branta canadensis* (Linn.). CANADA GOOSE. Rather uncommon spring and fall migrant. Some years they are more common than in others. On Oct. 19, 1902, I counted more than a hundred on the Licking reservoir.

172a. *Branta canadensis hutchinsii* (Sw. and Rich.). HUTCHIN'S GOOSE. Mr. William Harlow has a live specimen that he captured on the Licking reservoir.

173. *Branta bernicla* (Linn.). BRANT. Rare. One doubtful record of one at the Licking reservoir, May 30, 1902.

181. *Olor buccinator* (Rich.). TRUMPETER SWAN. Uncommon spring and fall migrant. One record of three at the Licking reservoir, March 28, 1903.

ORDER HERODIONES. HERONS AND BITTERNS.

FAMILY ARDEIDAE.

190. *Botaurus lentiginosus* (Montag.). AMERICAN BITTERN. Tolerably common summer resident from April to November. Breeds at Hass lake and the Licking reservoir. Found about almost any of the marshy ponds in the county during the spring and fall migration season.

191. *Ardetta exilis* (Gmel.). LEAST BITTERN. Very common summer resident from May to October. Breeds at Licking reservoir.

194. *Ardea herodias* Linn. GREAT BLUE HERON. Tolerably common summer resident. Breeds at Licking reservoir.

197. *Ardea candidissima* Gmel. SNOWY HERON. Very rare. One record of Aug. 20, 1901 at the Licking reservoir. Dr. J. M. Wheaton in his Report on The Birds of Ohio, p. 502, reports having seen five of these birds at Granville in the summer of 1859. "These were apparently all young."

201. *Ardea virescens* Linn. GREEN HERON. Common summer resident from April to October. Generally distributed throughout the county. Nests in trees along the larger streams and in orchards.

ORDER PALUDICOLAE.

FAMILY RALLIDAE. RAILS, COOTS, GALLINULES.

208. *Rallus elegans* Aud. KING RAIL. Rather uncommon summer resident from May to October. Breeds at the Licking reservoir.

212. *Rallus virginianus* Linn. VIRGINIA RAIL. Common summer resident from May to October. Breeds at Hass lake and the Licking reservoir.

214. *Porzana carolina* (Linn.). SORA; CAROLINA RAIL. Common summer resident from April to November. Breeds at Hass lake and the Licking reservoir.

219. *Gallinula galeata* (Licht). FLORIDA GALLINULE. Common summer resident from May to October. Breeds at the Licking reservoir.

221. *Fulica americana* Gmel. AMERICAN COOT. Abundant spring and fall migrant. Often I have seen several hundred together on the Licking reservoir. It is probable that a few remain as summer residents breeding at the reservoir.

ORDER LIMICOLAE. SHORE BIRDS.

(Families, Scolopacidae, Charadriidae.)

FAMILY SCOLOPACIDAE. SNIPES AND SANDPIPERS.

228. *Philohela minor*. (Gmel). AMERICAN WOODCOCK. Rather uncommon summer resident from April to October.

230. *Gallinago delicata* (Ord). WILSON'S SNIPES. Tolerably common spring and fall migrant in April and May, September and October.

239. *Tringa maculata* Vieill. PECTORAL SANDPIPER. Common spring and fall migrant. Frequents wet fields and meadows.

242. *Tringa minutilla* Vieill. LEAST SANDPIPER. Uncommon spring and fall migrant. Frequents the muddy shores on the north end of the Licking reservoir.

246. *Ereunetes pusillus* (Linn.). SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER. Tolerably common spring and fall migrant. Found at the Licking reservoir.

248. *Calidris arenaria* (Linn.). SANDERLING. Uncommon migrant. It may usually be found in small numbers at the Licking reservoir during September and October.

254. *Totanus melanoleucus* (Gmel.). GREATER YELLOW-LEGS. Tolerably common spring and fall migrant.

255. *Totanus flavipes* (Gmel.). YELLOW-LEGS. Common spring and fall migrant.

256. *Helodromas solitarius* (Wils.). SOLITARY SANDPIPER. Tolerably common migrant and after the middle of July a summer resident. Does not breed. Frequents small ponds, the larger ditches and the muddy shores of the Licking reservoir.

261. *Bartramia longicauda* (Bechst.). BARTRAMIAN SANDPIPER. Tolerably common summer resident from April to October. Breeds.

263. *Actitis macularia* (Linn.). SPOTTED SANDPIPER. Common summer resident from April to October. Breeds.

264. *Numenius longirostris* Wils. LONG-BILLED CURLEW. Rare migrant. One record of seven at the Licking reservoir May 31, 1902.

FAMILY CHARADRIIDAE. PLOVERS.

273. *Aegialitis vocifera* (Linn.) KILLDEER. Common summer resident from March to October. Breeds.

ORDER GALLINAE. GALLINACEOUS BIRDS.

FAMILY TETRAONIDAE. GROUSE, BOB-WHITES.

289. *Colinus virginianus* (Linn.). BOB-WHITE, QUAIL. Common permanent resident. Breeds. Well distributed throughout whole county.

300. *Bonasa umbellus* (Linn.). RUFFED GROUSE. Uncommon permanent resident. Confined almost entirely to the south-eastern part of the county.

ORDER COLUMBAE. PIGEONS AND DOVES.

FAMILY COLUMBIDAE.

316. *Zenaidura macroura* (Linn.). MOURNING DOVE. Very common summer resident from latter part of January to November. Breeds.

ORDER RAPTORES. BIRDS OF PREY.

(Families Cathartidae, Falconidae, Strigidae, Bubonidae.)

FAMILY CATHARTIDAE. AMERICAN VULTURES.

325. *Cathartes aura* (Linn.). TURKEY VULTURE. Common summer resident from February to November. Breeds.

FAMILY FALCONIDAE. FALCONS, HAWKS, EAGLES.

331. *Circus hudsonius* (Linn.). MARSH HAWK; HARRIER. Tolerably common summer resident from April to October. Probably breeds in vicinity of the Licking reservoir.

332. *Accipiter velox* (Wils.). SHARP-SHINNED HAWK. Tolerably common permanent resident. Breeds.

333. *Accipiter cooperi* (Bonap.). COOPER'S HAWK. Tolerably common permanent resident. Breeds.

337. *Buteo borealis* (Gmel.). RED-TAILED HAWK. Common permanent resident. Breeds.

339. *Buteo lineatus* (Gmel.). RED-SHOULDERED HAWK. Common permanent resident. Breeds.

343. *Buteo platypterus* (Vieill.). BROAD-WINGED HAWK. This bird is reported as rare and not breeding by Mr. Raymond Osburn of Vanatta.

352. *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* (Linn.). BALD EAGLE. Rather uncommon and irregular in its appearances. Probably breeds in the vicinity of the Licking reservoir. A specimen in the Denison museum was taken Dec. 11, 1900.

357. *Falco columbarius* Linn. PIGEON HAWK. Uncommon spring and fall migrant.

360. *Falco sparverius* Linn. SPARROW HAWK. Common summer resident from April to November. Breeds.

364. *Pandion haliaetus carolinensis* (Gmel.). AMERICAN OSPREY. Rather uncommon summer resident from April to October. Breeds at the Licking reservoir.

FAMILY STRIGIDAE. BARN OWLS.

365. *Strix pratincta* Bonap. AMERICAN BARN OWL. Rare. Two specimens have been brought in by farmers, within the last two years, who wished to have them mounted. Possibly a summer resident.

FAMILY BUBONIDAE. HORNED OWLS, HOOT OWLS, ETC.

366. *Asio wilsonianus* (Less). AMERICAN LONG-EARED OWL. Uncommon permanent resident. Probably breeds near the east end of the Licking reservoir where it is most commonly found.

367. *Asio accipitrinus* (Pall.). SHORT-EARED OWL. Rather uncommon permanent resident but very common winter visitant from October to May. Probably breeds about the Licking reservoir.

368. *Syrnium nebulosum* (Forst.). BARRED OWL. Common permanent resident. Breeds.

373. *Megascops asio* (Linn.). SCREECH OWL. Common permanent resident. Breeds.

375. *Bubo virginianus* (Gmel.). GREAT HORNED OWL. Tolerably common permanent resident. Breeds.

376. *Nyctea nyctea* (Linn.). SNOWY OWL. Rare winter visitant.

ORDER COCCYGES. CUCKOOS, KINGFISHERS. (Families Cuculidae, Alcudinidae.)

FAMILY CUCULIDAE. CUCKOOS.

387. *Coccyzus americanus* (Linn.). YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO. Common summer resident from May to October. Breeds.

388. *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus* (Wils.). BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO. Tolerably common summer resident from May to October. Breeds.

FAMILY ALCIDINIDAE. KINGFISHERS.

390. *Ceryle alcyon* (Linn.). BELTED KINGFISHER. Common summer resident from March to December. Breeds.

ORDER PICI. WOODPECKERS, ETC.

FAMILY PICIDAE. WOODPECKERS.

393. *Dryobates villosus* (Linn.). HAIRY WOODPECKER. Tolerably common permanent resident. Breeds.

394c. *Dryobates pubescens medianus* (Swains.) DOWNY WOODPECKER. Common permanent resident. Breeds.

402. *Sphyrapicus varius* (Linn.). YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER. Common spring and fall migrant.

406. *Melanerpes erythrocephalus* (Linn.). RED-HEADED WOODPECKER. Very common summer resident from April to October. When food is plentiful a few remain over for the winter. A good crop of beech nuts kept a large number of these birds over the winter of 1902-03. On January 18, 1902, I counted twenty-six in Spring Valley glen.

409. *Melanerpes carolinus* (Linn.). RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER. Tolerably common permanent resident. Breeds.

412a. *Colaptes auratus luteus* Bangs. NORTHERN FLICKER. Common summer resident from April to November. Sometimes a few, favored by plenty of food, remain over the winter.

ORDER MACROCHIRES. NIGHTHAWKS, SWIFTS, HUMMINGBIRDS.
(Families Caprimulgidae, Micropodidae, Trochilidae.)

FAMILY CAPRIMULGIDAE. NIGHTHAWKS, WHIP-POOR-WILLS.

417. *Antrostomus vociferus* (Wils.). WHIP-POOR-WILL. Tolerably common summer resident from May to October. Breeds.

420. *Chordeiles virginianus* (Gmel.). NIGHTHAWK. Common summer resident from May to October. Breeds.

FAMILY MICROPODIDAE. SWIFTS.

423. *Chaetura pelagica* (Linn.). CHIMNEY SWIFT. Abundant summer resident from April to October. Breeds.

FAMILY TROCHILIDAE. HUMMINGBIRDS.

428. *Trochilus colubris* (Linn.). RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD. Common summer resident from May to October. Breeds.

ORDER PASSERES. PERCHING BIRDS.

(Families Tyrannidae, Alaudidae, Corvidae, Icteridae, Fringillidae, Tanagridae, Hirundinidae, Ampelidae, Laniidae, Vireonidae, Mniotiltidae, Motacillidae, Troglodytidae, Certhiidae, Paridae, Sylviidae and Turdidae.)

FAMILY TYTANNIDAE. FLYCATCHERS.

444. *Tyrannus tyrannus* (Linn.). KINGBIRD. Common summer resident from April to September. Breeds.

452. *Myiarchus crinitus* (Linn.). CRESTED FLYCATCHER. Common summer resident from May to September. Breeds.

456. *Sayornis phoebe* (Lath.). PHOEBE. Common summer resident from March to November. Breeds.

461. *Contopus virens* (Linn.). WOOD PEWEE. Common summer resident from May to September. Breeds.

465. *Empidonax virescens* (Vieill.). GREEN-CRESTED FLYCATCHER. Common summer resident from May to September. Breeds.

466. *Empidonax traillii* (Aud.). TRAILL'S FLYCATCHER. Common summer resident from May to September. Breeds at Hass lake and the Licking reservoir.

467. *Empidonax minimus* Baird. LEAST FLYCATCHER. Uncommon spring and fall migrant.

FAMILY ALAUDIDAE. LARKS.

474. *Otocoris alpestris* (Linn.). HORNED LARK. Tolerably common winter resident from November to April.

474b. *Otocoris alpestris praticola* Hensh. PRAIRIE HORNED LARK. Tolerably common summer resident from April to October. Breeds.

FAMILY CORVIDAE. CROWS, JAYS, ETC.

477. *Cyanocitta cristata* (Linn.). BLUE JAY. Common permanent resident. Breeds.

488. *Corvus americanus* Aud. AMERICAN CROW. Common summer resident from February to December. Some years a few remain through the winter.

FAMILY ICTERIDAE. BLACKBIRDS, ORIOLES, ETC.

494. *Dolichonyx oryzivorus* (Linn.). BOBOLINK. Tolerably common summer resident from May to September. Breeds.

495. *Molothrus ater* (Bodd.). COWBIRD. Common summer resident from March to October. Breeds.

498. *Agelaius phoeniceus* (Linn.). RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD. Abundant summer resident from March to November. Breeds.

501. *Sturnella magna* (Linn.). MEADOWLARK. Very common summer resident from March to November. Breeds. A few sometimes remain through the winter.

506. *Icterus spurius* (Linn.). ORCHARD ORIOLE. Common summer resident from May to September. Breeds.

507. *Icterus galbula* (Linn.). BALTIMORE ORIOLE. Common summer resident from April to September. Breeds.

509. *Scolecophagus carolinus* (Müll.). RUSTY BLACKBIRD. Tolerably common spring and fall migrant.

511b. *Quiscalus quiscula aeneus* (Ridgw.). BRONZED GRACKLE. Abundant summer resident from March to November. Breeds.

FAMILY FRINGELLIDAE. FINCHES, SPARROWS, ETC.

517. *Carpodacus purpureus* (Gmel.). PURPLE FINCH. Tolerably common spring and fall migrant.

521. *Loxia curvirostra minor* (Brehm.). AMERICAN CROSSBILL. Rare and irregular winter visitant.

529. *Astragalinus tristis* (Linn.). GOLDFINCH. Common permanent resident. Breeds.

533. *Spinus pinus* (Wils.). PINE SISKIN. Tolerably common irregular visitant. On April 7, 1901, eight of these birds in full song were recorded on the college campus.

534. *Passerina nivalis* (Linn.). SNOWFLAKE. Mr. Raymond Osburn of Vanatta reports the snowflake as a rare visitant and not breeding.

536. *Calcarius lapponicus* (Linn.). LAPLAND LONGSPUR. Tolerably common winter visitant from December to March.

540. *Poœcetes gramineus* (Gmel.). VESPER SPARROW. Very common summer resident from March to November. Breeds.

543a. *Ammodramus sandwichensis savanna* (Wils.). SAVANNA SPARROW. Tolerably common spring and fall migrant.

546. *Ammodramus sandwichensis passerinus* (Wils.). GRASS-HOPPER SPARROW. Very common summer resident from April to August. Breeds.

547. *Ammodramus henslowii* (Aud.). HENSLOW'S SPARROW. Rare. One record of one, April 21, 1903.

552. *Chondestes grammacus* (Say.). LARK SPARROW. Rather uncommon summer resident from April to August. Breeds.

554. *Zonotrichia leucophrys* (Forst.). WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW. Tolerably common spring and fall migrant.

558. *Zonotrichia albicollis* (Gmel.). WHITE-THROATED SPARROW. Common spring and fall migrant.

559. *Spizella monticola* (Gmel.). TREE SPARROW. Very common winter resident from November to April.

560. *Spizella socialis* (Wils.). CHIPPING SPARROW. Very common summer resident from April to November. Breeds.

563. *Spizella pusilla* (Wils.). FIELD SPARROW. Very common summer resident from April to November. Breeds.

567. *Junco hyemalis* (Linn.). SLATE-COLORED JUNCO. Common winter resident from October to April.

581. *Melospiza melodia* (Wils.). SONG SPARROW. Very common permanent resident. Breeds.

583. *Melospiza lincolni* (Aud.). LINCOLN'S SPARROW. Rather uncommon spring and fall migrant in May and October.

584. *Melospiza georgiana* (Lath.). SWAMP SPARROW. Rather uncommon spring and fall migrant in April, October and November. Usually found in company with *M. lincolni*.

585. *Passerella iliaca* (Merr.). FOX SPARROW. Rather uncommon spring and fall migrant in March and April, October and November.

587. *Pipilo erythrophthalmus* (Linn.). TOWHEE. Common summer resident from March to November. Breeds.

593. *Cardinalis cardinalis* (Linn.). CARDINAL. Common permanent resident. Breeds.

595. *Zamelodia ludoviciana* (Linn.). ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEEK. Tolerably common summer resident from May to September. Breeds.

598. *Cyanospiza cyanea* (Linn.). INDIGO BUNTING. Very common summer resident from May to October. Breeds.

604. *Spiza americana* (Gmel.). DICKCISEL. Very common summer resident from May to September. Breeds. More abundantly distributed through the eastern half of the county.

FAMILY TANAGRIDAE. TANAGERS.

608. *Piranga erythromelas* Vieill. SCARLET TANAGER. Tolerably common summer resident from April to late in September. Breeds. Each year's record since 1935 shows an increase in the number of these birds.

610. *Piranga rubra* (Linn.). SUMMER TANAGER. Rare. Messrs. J. F. Van Voorhis and W. C. Metz report one pair breeding in a woods two miles south of Newark.

FAMILY HIRUNDINIDAE. SWALLOWS.

611. *Progne subis* (Linn.). PURPLE MARTIN. Common summer resident from April to September. Breeds.

612. *Petrochelidon lunifrons* (Say.). CLIFF SWALLOW. Tolerably common summer resident from April to September.

613. *Hirundo erythrogastra* Bodd. BARN SWALLOW. Tolerably common summer resident from April to September. Breeds.

614. *Tachycineta bicolor* (Vieill.). TREE SWALLOW. Tolerably common summer resident from April to September. Breeds in the vicinity of Licking reservoir.

616. *Clivicola riparia* (Linn.). BANK SWALLOW. Tolerably common summer resident from April to September. Breeds.

617. *Stelgidopteryx serripennis* (Aud.). ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW. Common summer resident from April to September.

FAMILY AMPELIDAE. WAXWINGS.

619. *Ampelis cedrorum* (Vieill.). CEDAR WAXWING. Very common summer resident from April to November. Breeds.

FAMILY LANIIDAE. SHRIKES.

621. *Lanius borealis* Vieill. NORTHERN SHRIKE. Rare winter visitant.

622. *Lanius ludovicianus* Linn. LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE. Tolerably common summer resident from March to September. Breeds.

FAMILY VIREONIDAE. VIREOS.

624. *Vireo olivaceus* (Linn.). RED-EYED VIREO. Common summer resident from April to October. Breeds.

627. *Vireo gilvus* (Vieill.) WARBLING VIREO. Common summer resident from April to November. Breeds.

628. *Vireo flavifrons* Vieill. YELLOW-THROATED VIREO. Tolerably common summer resident from May to September. Breeds.

629. *Vireo solitarius* (Wils.). BLUE-HEADED VIREO. Mr. Raymond Osburn of Vanatta reports this bird as rare and not breeding.

631. *Vireo noveboracensis* (Gmel.). WHITE-EYED VIREO. Uncommon spring and fall migrant. One pair remained on the Denison campus from April 6 to 16, 1903.

FAMILY MNIOTILTIDAE. WOOD WARBLERS.

636. *Mniotilta varia* (Linn.). BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER. Common spring and fall migrant and uncommon summer resident from April to September. Breeds.

637. *Protonotaria citrea* (Bodd.). PROTHONOTARY WARBLER. Tolerably common summer resident from May to September. Very common and breeding at the Licking reservoir. One pair found nesting at Cat run May 24, 1902.

639. *Helmitherus vermivorus* (Gmel.). WORM-EATING WARBLER. Rare spring and fall migrant in May and August. One record of two May 7, 1902, another of two May 11, 1903.
641. *Helminthophila pinus* (Linn.). BLUE-WINGED WARBLER. Rather uncommon summer resident from May to September. Breeds.
645. *Helminthophila rubricapilla* (Wils.). NASHVILLE WARBLER. Tolerably common spring and fall migrant in May and September.
647. *Helminthophila peregrina* (Wils.). TENNESSEE WARBLER. Uncommon spring and fall migrant in May and September.
648. *Compsothlypis americana usneae* Brewst. NORTHERN PARULA WARBLER. Uncommon spring and fall migrant in May and September.
652. *Dendroica aestiva* (Gmel.). YELLOW WARBLER. Abundant summer resident from last of April to September.
654. *Dendroica caerulescens* (Gmel.). BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER. Common spring and fall migrant in May and September.
655. *Dendroica coronata* (Linn.). MYRTLE WARBLER. Very common spring and fall migrant in April and May, September and October.
657. *Dendroica maculosa* (Gmel.). MAGNOLIA WARBLER. Common spring and fall migrant in May and September.
658. *Dendroica rara* Wils. CERULEAN WARBLER. Common summer resident from the last of April to August. Breeds.
659. *Dendroica pensylvanica* (Linn.). CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER. Tolerably common spring and fall migrant in May and September.
660. *Dendroica castanea* (Wils.). BAY-BREASTED WARBLER. Common spring and fall migrant in May, September and October.
661. *Dendroica striata* (Forst.). BLACK-POLL WARBLER. Uncommon spring and fall migrant in May, September and October. More common in the fall.
662. *Dendroica blackburniae* (Gmel.). BLACKBURNIAN WARBLERS. Common spring and fall migrant in May and September.
667. *Dendroica virens* (Gmel.). BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER. Common spring and fall migrant in May, September and October.
674. *Seiurus aurocapillus* (Linn.). OVEN-BIRD. Tolerably common summer resident from April to September. Breeds.
675. *Seiurus noveboracensis* (Gmel.). WATER-THRUSH. Uncommon spring and fall migrant during April, August and October.
676. *Seiurus motacilla* (Vieill.). LOUISIANA WATER-THRUSH. Uncommon. One specimen taken at Licking reservoir March 27, 1902.
- 681b. *Geothlypis trichas brachidactyla* (Swainson.) NORTHERN YELLOW-THROAT. Common summer resident from April to September. Breeds.

683. *Icteria virens* (Linn.). YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT. Common summer resident from May to August. Breeds.

686. *Wilsonia canadensis* (Linn.). CANADIAN WARBLER. Tolerably common spring and fall migrant in May and September.

687. *Setophaga ruticilla* (Linn.). AMERICAN REDSTART. Common summer resident from May to September. Breeds.

FAMILY MOTACILLIDAE. PIPITS.

697. *Anthus pensilvanicus* (Lath.). AMERICAN PIPIT. Tolerably common spring and fall migrant in April and May, October and November.

FAMILY TROGLODYTIDAE. THRASHERS, WRENS, ETC.

704. *Galeoscoptes carolinensis* (Linn.). CATBIRD. Very common summer resident from April to October. Breeds.

705. *Toxostoma rufum* (Linn.). BROWN THRASHER. Tolerably common summer resident from April to September.

718. *Thryothorus ludovicianus* (Lath.). CAROLINA WREN. Common permanent resident. Breeds.

721. *Troglodytes aedon* Vieill. HOUSE WREN. Uncommon summer resident from April to October. Breeds. Three years ago it was tolerably common but since then it has been on the gradual decrease.

722. *Olbiorchilus hiemalis* (Vieill.). WINTER WREN. Common winter resident from October to April.

725. *Cistothorus palustris* (Wils.). LONG-BILLED MARSH WREN. Common summer resident from April to late in October. Breeds at Hass lake and the Licking reservoir.

FAMILY CERTHIDAE. CREEPERS.

726. *Certhia familiaris fusca* (Barton.). BROWN CREEPER. Common spring and fall migrant and tolerably common winter resident from October to May.

FAMILY PARIDAE. NUTHATCHES AND TITS.

727. *Sitta carolinensis* Lath. WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH. Common permanent resident. Breeds.

728. *Sitta canadensis* Linn. RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH. Uncommon spring and fall migrant in March, April and May, October and November.

731. *Parus bicolor* Linn. TUFTED TITMOUSE. Very common permanent resident. Breeds.

735. *Parus atricapillus* (Linn.). CHICKADEE. Common permanent resident. Breeds.

736. *Parus carolinensis* Aud. CAROLINA CHICKADEE. Tolerably common permanent resident. Breeds.

FAMILY SYLVIIDAE KINGLETS AND GNATCATCHERS.

748. *Regulus satrapa* Licht. GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET. Abundant spring and fall migrant in March and April, October and November.

749. *Regulus calendula* (Linn.). RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET. Abundant spring and fall migrant in April, October and November.

751. *Poliophtila caerulea* (Linn.). BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER. Tolerably common summer resident from April to September. Breeds.

FAMILY TURDIDAE. THRUSHES, BLUEBIRDS, ETC.

755. *Hylocichla mustelina* Gmel. WOOD THRUSH. Common summer resident from May to October. Breeds.

756. *Hylocichla fuscescens* Steph. WILSON'S THRUSH; VEERY. Common spring and fall migrant in May, August and September.

757. *Hylocichla aliciae* (Baird). GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH. Tolerably common spring and fall migrant in April and May, September and October.

758a. *Hylocichla swainsonii* (Cab.). OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH. Very common spring and fall migrant in May, September and October. In the fall this and the preceding species are often found together feeding upon wild cherries and pokeberries.

759b. *Hylocichla guttata pallasii* (Cab.). HERMIT THRUSH. Rather uncommon spring and fall migrant in April and October.

761. *Merula migratoria* (Linn.). AMERICAN ROBIN. Abundant summer resident from February to November. Breeds. Occasionally a few individuals remain through the winter.

766. *Sialia sialis* (Linn.). BLUEBIRD. Very common summer resident from February to November. Breeds. A few individuals usually remain through the winter.

INTRODUCED SPECIES.

***Passer domesticus* (Linn.).** ENGLISH SPARROW. Abundant permanent resident. Breeds.



